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which about completes the list of New River at Carter's Ferry. At that date (June 2-13) *Phlox subulata* had gone out of bloom, also *Alsine stricta* and *Dianthus Armeria*. *Ruellia (strepens?)* was not yet in bloom, *Baptisia australis* in full flower, *Draba ramossissima* in bloom, *D. verna* in seed. *Nepeta Glechoma* was in infinite profusion, but miles of country produced not a single anther cross, all was our sturdy typical Wytheville plant. I found some huge leaved plants, but agree with Mr. Forney that all *large leaved ones are flowerless!* *Rhus aromatica* was out of bloom, the fruit already turning red. *Spiranthes cernua* was all along the shore, *Iris cristata* and *Phlox reptans* both almost out of bloom, *Menispermum Canadense* in full flower, some vines with good fruit, as good to the taste as an old grape. The most beautiful plant I met was that splendid ornament of the rocky cliffs *Heuchera*, with its dark green, mottled, or purple leaves. All cliffs are beautified by it, usually along with the spray of *Cystopteris*, or the festoons of *Aristolochia Siphon* (in flower), or the beautiful *Ampelopsis*. *Brunella*, *Pentstemon*, *Castilleja*, were all in bloom, also *Allium cernuum*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Aplectrum*, *Liparis*, *Spiraea Aruncus*, *Medeola* (with 11 leaves), *Arisæma Dracontium*, *Kalmia*, *Rhododendron maximum* was out of bloom, *R. Catawbiense* not yet in bloom. *Pachystima Canbyi* at New River and *Allisonia* had neither flower nor fruit, but I had gathered a few good sized fruits at Wytheville before I left town (June 2). *Uvularia grandiflora* and *perfoliata* were both in fruit, the former abundant, the latter rather rare. At Carter's we met with a Sycamore 24 feet in circumference, with two of its limbs, one springing out of the north, the other of the south side, approaching each other on the east side and *grafted together*. The tree is hollow and is at times used by travelers as a camping place. While there I found a family of pigs in possession of it.

All the *Aquilegia* I have met with is small in flower and in height, except those I found on New River and in Pulaski County. On these plants, four or five feet high, the flowers were correspondingly huge, measuring nearly two inches. Is the prevailing small variety the common plant, or those very rare ones which are large in size of flower and stem? The flowers are scarlet without and yellow within. To my mind there are three varieties: first, these coarse, heavy giants with dark red flowers; second, our plant at Wytheville, a foot and a half high with intermediately delicate, divaricate branches, and flowers of brighter and prettier hue and more delicate structure than No. 1; third, a diminutive variety a foot high, but oftener under that measure, where the yellow interior led me at first to suppose I had a yellow variety, but it was merely a preponderance of the inner yellow, the exterior being the ordinary red or scarlet. Nos. 2 and 3 inhabit steep hills, or cliff faces, or the upper face and clefts of rocks. No. 1 inhabits deep shady woods, or fence corners on the level shores of New River in fine, rich, deep mold, far removed from the habitat of Nos. 2 and 3."

PLANTAGO MAJOR.—While botanizing this summer I was very much struck with a large patch of common Plantain. The plants were in a moist spot which seemed most favorable for their development and hundreds of them were standing so close that the ground was completely matted with their large leaves. Three peculiarities at once struck my attention. All the plants had coarsely toothed leaves, branching spikes, and were two or three feet in height. Upon referring to the books I find that the toothed leaves and long stems occasionally occur, and the GAZETTE has already recorded some branching spikes noted by Mr. N. Coleman and Mr. I. C. Martindale. Other patches have since been found and the coarse teeth are invariably present, the branching spikes and great length of scape and spike not always. Neither Dr. Gray nor Dr. Chapman give any measurements. Dr. Beck gives scape 8-12 inches and spike 2-6 inches, while Prof. Wood comes nearer the facts in putting the scape 1-3 feet and the spike 5-20 inches. I measured five specimens that I had brought in, and I had not taken the

longest because they were too unmanageable, and found the scapes to be 40, 42, 43, 44 and 45 inches, and the spikes 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22 inches in length. The branches of the spikes ran from three to ten in number and were from one to two inches in length. These branches nearly always forked again, making quite a dense brush on the end of the spike. The outermost, that is the lowest, branches invariably forked, the others not always. Occasionally it looked as if the original spike had been bitten or broken off and the lateral buds developed into branches to compensate for the loss of the terminal bud. But such arrest of the growth of the terminal bud could not always be made out, and in some specimens it was undoubtedly not the case.—J. M. C.

NOTES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.—During a trip up into West Virginia the first two weeks in July, made for the purpose of botanizing, I found on the banks of the Guyandotte River, near Barboursville, specimens of *Cleome pungens* growing wild. There were between 75 and 100 plants growing in a clump and a few others scattered along. They stood about half way between the water and the river bank, on the top of which was an old deserted house. It was about 50 or 75 feet from the plants and no sign of a garden, or, indeed, of any cultivated ground, was visible around it. They seemed to be perfectly naturalized and were growing finely. As this locality is within the limits of Gray's Manual, the plant deserves a place in that work. I am also informed by Mr. Lloyd, of Covington, that he found a patch of the same plant growing wild near the line of the Cincinnati Southern R. R., a few miles back of Covington.

On the top of the Hawk's Nest, on New River, I found a number of plants of *Corena Conradii*, but not in bloom, and *Cheilanthes lanuginosa*. Gray's Manual gives the habitat of the latter as Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and westward, and if I am not mistaken in the species, the Mountains of Virginia will have to be added.

Cuphea viscosissima was found in an old field just above the Hawk's Nest.—JOSEPH F. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

VARIATIONS.—I have found the White Pine with leaves in sixes, some few fascicles in sevens. The sixes were quite abundant. The *Arisaema Dracontium*, Schott., is quite common here with leaflets from 15 to 17, and I have found one with 22 leaflets. The running blackberry is also frequent with flowers quite double and of a pinkish tinge.—N. COLEMAN.

CUSCUTA RACEMOSA.—In the January number of the GAZETTE, Dr. Engelmann gave a warning to the farmers, who wished to cultivate the Alfalfa, or California clover, to beware of the dodder, *Cuscuta racemosa*, which had always accompanied it in Europe and California. The warning was sent, throughout this region, to the county papers, but in spite of it all, seed agents have succeeded in running in a great deal of Alfalfa seed. As a consequence, a short time ago, after the clover had started well, I began to receive specimens of the plant encircled by a "troublesome little vine," and every body wanted to know what it was. It was the genuine *Cuscuta racemosa* in good flower and fruit, and it has come up in every Alfalfa field in this county. The agricultural editors of several widely circulated papers are recommending it and doing what they can to bring this annoying parasite into our fields.—J. M. C.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA, Pers.—In the vicinity of Hanover, Ind., this interesting plant may be found during the months of March and April, bedecking all the river hills with a profusion of bloom. As it is so abundant on the Ohio bluffs, one would naturally expect to find it abundantly in as favorable localities back from the river, but as yet none have been found except a very few specimens in a single little thicket. Were *Jeffersonia* local along the river its absence from other parts of the county would not